



RUN ASHORE WHILE BURNING

THE STEAMER NIAGARA ON FIRE AT SEA. FLAMES BREAK OUT WHILE OFF THE FLORIDA COAST—NO LIVES LOST—THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Flames were discovered early Thursday morning in the hold of the steamship Niagara, of Ward's New-York and Cuba Line, which left this city last Saturday, bound for Havana. Efforts to put out the fire were futile, and in the afternoon, after the passengers, twenty in number, had been transferred to a British steamer, the vessel was run ashore on the coast of Southern Florida. There was no panic or loss of life. The passengers arrived in Havana yesterday. No estimate of the value of the cargo has been made.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

THE PASSENGERS COOL—EFFORTS TO PUT OUT THE FIRE—TAKEN OFF BY A BRITISH STEAMER. HAVANA, July 13.—The Niagara steamship Commander arrived here at noon today with the news that the steamship Niagara, of Ward's New-York and Cuba Line, which left New-York by the 7th inst. for this port, has been destroyed on the fire off the coast of Florida. Her passengers were all saved and brought here by the above-mentioned English steamer.

The consignees here of the Niagara immediately sent a tugboat to the steamer to bring the rescued passengers to the city, and from them the following particulars of the disaster were learned:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. the passengers on the Niagara were roused because a fire had been discovered in the second hold forward. The steamer was then between Fowey Rocks and Caryfort Reef, off the southern coast of Florida. strenuous efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but they proved of no avail. Smoke continued to pour from the ventilators. At 5:30 a. m. a brigantine hove in sight. The Niagara hoisted a signal of distress, and made for the vessel. Captain Baker, of the Niagara, soon desisted a steamer toward the south. He then made for the steamer, which proved to be the Commander, Captain Newton, bound from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.

THE STEAMER RUN ASHORE.

At 7 a. m. the Niagara's passengers and mails were put aboard the Commander. Both steamers remained together, and the Niagara went ahead until about 4 p. m., when she stopped to send the purser, stewardess and safe aboard the Commander. Captain Baker then turned the Niagara toward the Florida coast, and ran her ashore in sixteen feet of water, near the Alligator Reef Lighthouse, off Indian Key. The purser was instructed to charter at Havana a number of steam-tugs with pumps to assist in raising the steamer. When raised she will proceed to Havana.

THE PASSENGERS QUART.

The Niagara had on board twenty passengers, one of whom was a lady. There was no panic when the fire was announced. The passengers highly praise the behavior of Captain Baker and the crew of the Niagara, and the kindness of Captain Newton, of the Commander.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of petroleum, kerosene or some other acid stored near the engine-rooms. Some of the passengers had noticed a smell of smoke at 2 o'clock in the morning, but thought it came from material burning on shore.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

WILD RUMORS CIRCULATED—THE VESSEL AND WHAT SHE CARRIED.

Wild rumors were about in shipping and other down-town business circles yesterday in regard to the burning of the steamship Niagara, of Ward's New-York and Cuba Line, which sailed from this port on Saturday last for Havana with twenty cabin passengers, six stowage passengers and a full miscellaneous cargo of provisions, grain, etc. One story was to the effect that the vessel had foundered, and that all on board had been lost. Another was that the vessel had been destroyed by fire and that after being scuttled the crew and passengers were landed on the Florida coast, where they were encamped waiting for succor. Dispatches were received at the office of Messrs. Ward, at No. 113 Wall-st., from Agent McKellar at Havana, which refuted the sensational rumors and showed that the passengers and mails had arrived safely at Havana, and the vessel would probably be there to-day.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE OWNERS.

The first dispatch read as follows: Niagara burned off Florida coast. English steamer outside with passengers; reports all hands saved. Will call again when passengers are landed.

A later dispatch received about 4 o'clock p. m. said:

Purser Stearns here with passengers and mails. He reports that Niagara scuttled near Alligator Reef, Indian Key. Captain Baker expects to have fire extinguished and proceed to the city or to Vera Cruz.

THE PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

The vessel sailed from here at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday in command of Captain Thomas B. Baker. It was supposed at the office that she took fire on Thursday, as the place where she is scuttled is about 150 miles from Havana. Her cabin passengers were: Romero Céspedes, A. Fuller, Domingo Llavas, P. de La Cruz, L. Lagrange, Enrique Leon, Arturo Casanova, Gerardo Santos, John Cameron, R. de la Ronda, Lorenzo Iniel, Salvador Finrich, W. A. Williams, Peter Biscay, Juan Lopez, Leopold Lopez, Jose Gonzalez, A. Holt, and Dr. J. B. Landolt and wife. Her cargo, which will probably prove a total loss, consisted of 50,000 pounds of lard, 200 barrels of beans, 6000 pounds of heads, 675 drums of fish, 11 packages of paper, 33 packages of manufactured wood, 4 cases of oil-cloth, 117 packages of drugs, 9 cases of printed matter, 25 cases of sewing machines, 1 carriage, 37 packages of hardware, 1 case of crockery, 10 cases of crockery, 1 case of crockery, 10 boxes of benzine, 6 barrels of resin, 14 cases of furniture, 3,950 bundles of hats, 2 packages of lamp glass, 31 barrels of pork, 200 bushels of corn, 225 barrels of flour, 1 bale of wool, 2 cases of brown goods, 1 case of leather, 4 cases of canned goods, 2 cases of nails, 26 packages of machinery, 6 barrels of beer, 4 cases of toilet goods, 10 cases of mineral water, 1 case of India-rubber goods, 16 bundles of oars, 2 packages of grindstones, 200 kegs of beer, 20 cases of marble, 6,057 feet of lumber, 17 packages of glassware, 1 bale of yarn, 1 case of books, 537 gallons of spirits of turpentine, 12 barrels of rye flour, 12 cases of straw board, 2 refrigerators, 200 iron tubes, 4 packages of pumps, 1 case of tinware, 1 case of candy, 21 packages of agricultural implements, 20 cases of wine, 1 case of paint, 75 cases of slate, 1 case of show-cases, 8 packages of chloride of lime, 200 gallons of petroleum, 49 cases of tar, 6 packages of fruit, 531 pounds of cheese, 28 packages of vegetables, 13 cases of canned goods, 379 pounds of butter, 30 melons, 1 case of veneers, 90 packages of bread, 1 case of sulphur, 43 packages of meat, 10 barrels of mineral dust, 1 case of pictures, 1 bale of leather, 61 package of broom materials, 18 kegs of spikes, 1 case of white powder, 2 packages of medicines, 28 cases of manufactured tobacco, 10 packages of signs, 10 boxes of hake, 50 boxes of dried fish, and 25 kits of picked fish.

No estimate could be obtained of the value of the cargo, but it is probable that the woodwork will be nearly if not quite destroyed. It is believed from the inflammable nature of a portion of the cargo, and the fact that the fire spread through the ship, that the petroleum, tar, benzine, rosin and spirits of turpentine in the cargo are of course dangerous in case of fire.

The steamship Niagara carried mails for all points in Cuba and Porto Rico. Among the mail matter for Havana were telegrams of letters and seven newspapers. There were also sacks of

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Niagara was built in 1877 by John Roach & Sons, at Chester, Penn. She was of iron, 294 feet long, of 2,265 tons burden, 38 feet beam and 23 feet depth of hold. She had five water-tight compartments and was fitted with steam fire-extinguishers, rafts, boats and the latest life-saving apparatus. She had compound engines of about 2,000 horsepower. The main saloon and state-rooms were fitted up handsomely. A social hall and a number of state-rooms were on the upper deck. The rooms were supplied with electric bells communicating with the steward's apartment. They were fitted up with French walnut, white holly, bird-eye maple, mahogany and mahogany. Mirrors and luxurious furniture gave them a rich appearance. The dining saloon was fitted with revolving chairs. The ladies' boudoir was most attractive. A distilling apparatus on board had a capacity of 3,000 gallons of fresh water daily. Her tanks held 15,000 gallons of water. Her boilers were covered with felt and cement.

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A SENSATION IN THE POLK CASE.

A THEFT IN THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE STOLEN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—A great sensation was caused here late to-day by the discovery that last night some one stole from the State Treasurer's office the bank ledger containing the accounts with depositors for May, 1877, to January, 1883. The book was kept by M. T. Polk, now on trial here, charged with the State Legislative Investigating Committee. The book, which was relied upon by the prosecution to convict Polk.

The disappearance of the ledger is greatly commented upon. A reward of \$250 has been offered for the return of the book or the detection of the thief. No doubt is entertained, however, that the facts necessary for conviction can be secured without the book.

MRS. LANGTRY AND HER AMERICAN TOUR.

HER EXPENSES \$100,000—FISHING FOR BLUEFISH IN ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—Mrs. Langtry arrived here at 10:30 o'clock this morning in her special combination parlor car over the West Jersey Railroad from Long Branch by way of Philadelphia. Mr. Gebhard sat in the smoking room at the end of the car. Soon after her arrival a correspondent of the TRIBUNE was admitted to the little morning room of Mrs. Langtry, and she and her friend, Mr. Gebhard, and Mr. Langtry, and Charles Mendum, Mrs. Langtry's business agent, when Mrs. Langtry came in she said: "I am more glad than ever to meet and make more friends in the United States, as I leave the country on July 24. To be gone until October 15. I have no hesitation in saying that my tour in America has brought me in \$100,000 clear profit, and that my general experience with the people I have met has been extraordinarily agreeable. I have made friends who have been generous to me. My audiences have been appreciative and my treatment from the gentlemen of the press has been with but few exceptions all that I could have wished or expected. My glimpse into the institutions of the United States has not only pleased me, but has given me a genuine love for them. I shall go to Cape May to-morrow morning and spend the day there, returning to Philadelphia on Saturday evening. My summer will of course be mainly spent at the seaside. I shall open my season in San Francisco, a place of which I have heard so much and which I have a strong desire to see."

"Now that my work is over for the time being, I can truly say that my first season on the stage has been most successful. I have been very well received, and I have been able to do the kind of work I have already received. Many of the friends I have made here will be with me when I return about the middle of October. I shall open my season in San Francisco, a place of which I have heard so much and which I have a strong desire to see."

A general conversation followed between Mrs. Mendum, Mr. Gebhard and Mrs. Langtry on the attractions of Atlantic City. Mrs. Langtry said she had never before had so much of the wonderfully soft winter air of which I have heard so much, said Mrs. Langtry. "I have never before had so much of the wonderfully soft winter air of which I have heard so much, said Mrs. Langtry. "I have never before had so much of the wonderfully soft winter air of which I have heard so much, said Mrs. Langtry."

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Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in response to a deputation which waited upon him to-day, stated that the Government had made the best bargain possible with M. de Lesseps. He said that they were bound to accept the agreement, and that they had obtained solid advantages for British ship-owners and consumers.

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THE MADAGASCAR AFFAIR.

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The French Consul at Zanzibar has telegraphed to the Government that he has no knowledge of the occurrence in Madagascar, and that he has no knowledge of the English Government, and has requested that a report on the matter be sent to him.

THE BRITISH FLEET OF MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, July 13.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had no present intention to increase the number of men-of-war in the waters of Madagascar.

A CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.—A hastily summoned Cabinet Council was held in Mr. Gladstone's room in the House of Commons this afternoon. The meeting is believed to have been called for the consideration of matters relative to affairs in Madagascar.

MANY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 13.—In the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. to-day there were twenty-five deaths from cholera at Damietta, sixty-one at Mansurah, twenty-seven at Samannud and four at Shubra. There were also three deaths in Malta. Forty deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta, twenty-three at Mansurah, eleven at Samannud and three at Shubra.

Spain has instituted a system of compulsory sanitary inspection of all vessels arriving at Spanish ports from England.

THE AMERICAN TEAM AT PRACTICE.

LONDON, July 13.—At Hounslow to-day the American riflemen fired seven shots each at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 1,000 yards. The following scores, out of a possible 175, were made: Hinman, 148; Dolan, 145; Paulding, 145; Stewart, 144; Dr. Scott, 144; Cash, 141; Van Hensen, 139; Bull, 138; Smith, 138; Habbesh, 135; Lieutenant Scott, 133; Pollard, 133; Howard, 132; Alder, 127; Shakespeare, 125; Brown, 122; Joiner, 121.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL CLUB HAS INVITED THE CAPTAINS OF THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN RIFLE TEAMS TO MEET LORD WOLFELOE, SIR EDWARD HALFORD AND OTHER MEMBERS AT A DINNER.

ORANGEMEN MOBBED IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, July 13.—Rioting broke out at Newry to-night. The police were powerless. Mobs ran from street to street assaulting all persons supposed to be Orangemen.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, July 13.—The Lancet, the medical journal, says there is nothing in the Queen's condition to excite the slightest anxiety. Princess Beatrice on Wednesday will go to Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, where she will remain three weeks.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORED DYING.

LONDON, July 13.—A telegram from Vienna, dated 1 a. m. to-day, says: "The Comte de Chambord is unconscious. His end is approaching."

PARIS, July 14.—12:20 a. m.—A dispatch from Froberg says that the Comte de Chambord has died at midnight. He had not opened his eyes since noon. He had been several times in a state of syncope.

TONGKIN IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated the 13th inst., reports that Tongkin is in a state of anarchy. The French have captured and hanged many marauders, hands of whom hovered about and fired upon the outposts. Nevertheless the latter are still fired on nightly.

The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, has gone to Paris.

THE TRIAL OF THE JEWS FOR MURDER.

LONDON, July 13.—In the trial at Nyirgahaza, Hungary, of the Jews charged with murdering Hugh Salomonson Professor Reki, an expert, testified that it was impossible for blood to spurt from a wound as the witness Moritz Scharf alleges he saw it spurt from the body of the missing girl. This evidence caused considerable sensation in court.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE TAX. BOSTON, July 13.—The legislature has passed the bill fixing the state tax at \$1,000,000 in place of the \$2,000,000 voted by the Governor.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 13.—The two men reported lost in a fog on the Banks from the schooner, June 29, were picked up by the schooner, June 30, and arrived here to-day.

GIFT OF A MEMORIAL CHAPEL. WATERBURY, N. Y., July 13.—The Misses Caldwell of this city, of the family of R. P. Flower of New-York, have erected a memorial chapel in the cemetery here at a cost of \$15,000.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 13.—The Continental Guards of New-York arrived here this afternoon from Indianapolis and were escorted by General's Band to the Highland House, where they will give three entertainments to the public.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—The Saloon Keepers' Association of this city has decided to conform strictly to the law, and to refuse to sell liquor to anyone who is not a resident of the city.

SEEKING POSITIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT. BALTIMORE, July 13.—Dorman B. Eaton, chief of the United States Commission, examined today applicants for positions in departments of the Government. Mr. Eaton is assisted by three Post Office officials constituting a local board. Twenty-four applicants were examined, of whom twenty positions at Washington and eleven in the postal service. Among them were four women and one colored man.

WORK IN THE COALMINES. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—No agreement has been reached yet in the coalmines strike. The operators having offices here expect to continue work on full time for some time. The coalminers, however, are not likely to return to work until the operators have agreed to meet the demands of the union. Up to the present time there have been fifty-one killed and several hundred injured, against forty-five in the corresponding period last year.

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The French Consul at Zanzibar has telegraphed to the Government that he has no knowledge of the occurrence in Madagascar, and that he has no knowledge of the English Government, and has requested that a report on the matter be sent to him.

THE BRITISH FLEET OF MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, July 13.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had no present intention to increase the number of men-of-war in the waters of Madagascar.

A CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.—A hastily summoned Cabinet Council was held in Mr. Gladstone's room in the House of Commons this afternoon. The meeting is believed to have been called for the consideration of matters relative to affairs in Madagascar.

MANY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 13.—In the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m. to-day there were twenty-five deaths from cholera at Damietta, sixty-one at Mansurah, twenty-seven at Samannud and four at Shubra. There were also three deaths in Malta. Forty deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta, twenty-three at Mansurah, eleven at Samannud and three at Shubra.

Spain has instituted a system of compulsory sanitary inspection of all vessels arriving at Spanish ports from England.

THE AMERICAN TEAM AT PRACTICE.

LONDON, July 13.—At Hounslow to-day the American riflemen fired seven shots each at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 1,000 yards. The following scores, out of a possible 175, were made: Hinman, 148; Dolan, 145; Paulding, 145; Stewart, 144; Dr. Scott, 144; Cash, 141; Van Hensen, 139; Bull, 138; Smith,